

APPENDIX A: DESCRIPTIONS OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

Castillo de San Marcos, 1672-1756: A bastioned masonry fortification located north of the colonial city of St. Augustine, the Castillo centers on a square plaza, the sides of which measure 320 feet. Diamond-shaped bastions project outward from each corner of the fortress; each bastion has a sentry box at its point. The coquina walls of the Castillo are thirty feet high, ten to fourteen feet thick at the base, and five feet thick at the top. Vaulted casemated support the wide terreplein, and embrasures at intervals along the top of the wall provided openings through which cannon could be fired. The entrance to the fort, or sally port, is located in the south curtain wall and accessed by a reconstructed drawbridge. (building; IDLCS 00129)

Moat, 1672-1696: A coquina-lined ditch approximately forty-two feet wide surrounds the Castillo on the north, west, and south. The ditch contains a small amount of water. Originally constructed to encircle the fort on all sides, the moat was filled on the east side in 1842 to create the water battery. (structure; IDLCS 91415)

Ravelin, 1762: A roughly triangular masonry structure located within the moat on the south side of the Castillo. The ravelin was built to afford additional protection to the corners of the bastions and to protect the sally port. It is connected to the main structure by a reconstructed drawbridge. (structure; IDLCS 91418)

Covered way, 1672-1762: The flat, grassy area between the moat and the glacis on the north, west, and south sides of the Castillo is separated from the glacis by a masonry retaining wall five feet high. (structure; IDLCS 91416)

Glacis, 1672-1758: The open, sloped area beyond the covered way that stretches from the fort into the landscape on the north, west, and south sides of the Castillo. The glacis was historically kept clear of trees and other obstructions in order to maintain a clear line of vision for the fort's defenders. (structure; IDLCS 91417)

City Gate, 1808: Two four-foot-square coquina pillars frame an opening twelve feet wide. Each pillar has a covemolded pyramidal cap with a round finial and a height of fourteen feet. On either side of the pillars, low stone walls thirty feet long by eleven feet wide extend to meet reconstructed portions of the Cubo Line. North of the gate, a coquina bridge spans a shallow moat. The City Gate was originally part of the Cubo Line and provided entrance to the city of St. Augustine from the north. (structure; IDLCS 00131)

Cubo Line, 1808, reconstructed 1963: A reconstruction of the earth and log structure built by the Spanish in 1808, the Cubo Line extends from the covered way on the northwest side of the fort and proceeds 250 feet west toward the City Gate. The northern and southern faces of the defense work are concrete cast to imitate the palm logs of the original wall. Between the

concrete walls is earthen infill with a depth of forty-five feet. A dry moat exists along the north face of the Cubo Line. (structure; IDLCS 90100)

Seawall, 1833-1842: Coquina structure faced with granite to the high water mark, the seawall protects the fort from the waters of Matanzas Bay. The original Spanish seawall was substantially reconstructed by the Army Corps of Engineers between 1833 and 1844. (structure; IDLCS 91421)

Water battery, 1842: The earth and coquina structure comprises the east side of the Castillo de San Marcos, between the curtain wall and the seawall. The water battery was built on top of the east side of the moat by the Army Corps of Engineers between 1842 and 1844 to permit placement of guns facing the harbor. (structure; IDLCS 07174)

Hot shot furnace, 1842: Stuccoed coquina furnace measuring nine feet long by eight feet wide has a chimney eleven feet high on the south end. Small arched openings with lintels provide access to the interior of the furnace on the south and north ends. The exterior of the structure is marked with iron cross-ties on all sides. The hot shot furnace sits on top of the water battery on the east side of the fort. (structure; IDLCS 91419)